

aimed at the same object; we desired the same results; but we often differed as to the means of attaining them. Always calm, cool and collected, the King invariably presided at all our Cabinet meetings; he spoke little, and always last. His part was always confined to summing up the discussion and putting the vote. I have never seen him tired or impatient; he liked us to defend our opinions, to return to the charge; he liked men who were convinced; he liked clear and precise arguments.

"I recall to mind one of our earlier discussions. It was about the official journal of the Government—the *Polynesian*. The Minister of the Interior, Mr. G. M. Robertson, had presented a report which showed that the appropriation granted by the Assembly to defray the expenses of this paper was nearly all spent. The law allowed transfers, though only in the same department. Little disposed to profit by the latitude thus allowed him, and little satisfied with the results obtained, the Minister definitely concluded upon the total suppression of the *Polynesian*. I supported him. I considered that, far from being an advantage and a support to us, an official journal was a trouble and an embarrassment, and since circumstances enabled us not only to rid ourselves of it honorably, but also to testify conspicuously our respect for the vote of the Assembly, we ought to take advantage of the opportunity which was offered us. The other members of the Cabinet were not of our opinion. They believed in the usefulness of this means of government; they admitted the inconveniences of it; but they gave more weight to the advantages, and thought that it was bad policy to leave the field free to the Opposition journals, and to give up all means of influencing public opinion in the intervals between the sessions. The discussion was lively and sometimes warm; but our arguments prevailed. The publication of the official journal was stopped, and this on the eve of a very difficult political campaign, and in which it appeared even to our friends that the help of a journal legally at our service was indispensable.

"Our adversaries, however, did not deceive themselves about it. Some concluded that we believed ourselves very strong since we disdained this assistance, others gave us credit for this perhaps exaggerated respect for legality, and this proof of economy in the administration of the public funds. But the most unexpected result was the effect produced on the Opposition journals. They had bitterly complained of the competition of the official journal, and argued that a publication supported out of the public funds ought not to take advertisements which furnish, in view of the low subscriptions charged in English and American countries, the only profit of a journal. On the one hand, this grievance which they greatly exaggerated was taken away from them, on the other—how were they to keep up a discussion which had all at once been turned into a monologue? There was no longer anyone to reply to them; they were reduced to erroneous comments, to assertions of which facts would show the falsity. As to the official announcements which we were obliged to make public, we made a bargain with the publisher of the most important of these newspapers. When, at a later time, a vote of the Assembly re-established the official *Gazette*, I had to yield; but it was not without regrets for the time when free from all connection, official or friendly, with the press, the Government accepted the responsibility of its acts, without taking upon it that of its over-zealous and maladroit defenders.

(To be continued.)

In England a resolution has been prepared against the rejection of the Franchise bill by an irresponsible and unrepresentative House of Lords. It expresses approval of Gladstone's action and declares that the continued existence of the unchecked power of impeding the popular will, which the Lords exercise, is not conducive to the welfare of the people and peace and prosperity of the country.

At New York, on July 21st, about 2,000 bricklayers, 3,000 laborers and 200 hoisting engineers and framers struck work, because their employers refused to grant the demand that nine hours shall constitute a day's work instead of ten.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. SESSION 1884.

EIGHTIETH DAY.

TUESDAY, August 12, 1884.

House met at 10 A.M.
Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Isenberg presented the report of a minority of the Committee on Commerce upon Mr. Dole's bill granting the right to Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Kaulukou's bill granting the right to Mr. William R. Austin and associates, to construct a street railway in Honolulu. A number of amendments are proposed to Mr. Kaulukou's bill, including the striking out of names and inserting a provision to sell the right to construct street railways to the highest bidder. The minority, Messrs. Isenberg and Cleghorn, submitted a new bill going over the whole ground, providing that the Minister of the Interior, with the advice of the King in Privy Council be authorized to sell to the highest bidder, after due notice, the right to construct street railways in streets to be designated by the King in Privy Council; that the purchaser shall give bonds in ten thousand dollars for the proper fulfillment of the engagement; that the holder of the franchise shall be allowed to use cables for drawing the cars, and to erect machinery for that purpose; that a license fee of \$15 a car shall be paid annually to the Government by the owner of the railway; that five cents be the highest rate charged each passenger between Keeaumoku street, Judd street, and the Reformatory School, and ten cents beyond those limits, with other regulations usual in such cases.

Mr. Dole thought the offer of such a franchise at auction was unprecedented.

Mr. W. O. Smith moved that the new bill be printed and made the order of the day for Thursday. Carried.

Mr. Dole presented the following reports from the Judiciary Committee.

On a petition that convicts at Makawao be not sent to Honolulu, recommending that no special legislation for individual districts be made respecting the disposal of prisoners. Adopted.

On a petition from residents from Hilo that the rental of *konoiki* lands be reduced to Hawaiians saying the Committee did not think it was necessary to interfere, and recommending reference of the petition to the Crown Commissioners. Adopted.

On a petition that the \$116 be paid to guards at the jail, recommending that it be referred to the Minister of the Interior to investigate. Adopted.

On an Act amending the Civil Code relating to agents' licenses, recommending the passage of the bill. Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. W. O. Smith moved that the premises heretofore occupied by the Mounted Police force, be appropriated for use as a quarantine for diseased animals. Referred to the Minister of the Interior.

Mr. Isenberg asked leave of absence, which was granted.

Mr. Kalua moved that the Attorney-General present to the Assembly a report of officers who have not received all the pay granted them by the Appropriation Bill of 1882. The mover claimed that the officers whose pay had been raised by that bill were entitled to the increase from the first of the fiscal period.

The Attorney-General informed the honorable member that he ought to know that no law was retroactive unless especially enacted so. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Ahole supported the resolution, holding that the Appropriation Bill was for the period beginning April 1st, and the attention of the law was for all increases of salary to begin from that date.

Mr. Kaulukou said he had received an increase as district magistrate from the first of the period, but the policeman had not.

Mr. W. O. Smith said the Appropriation Bill of last period did not raise the pay of policemen, the appropriation for the service in each district being made in a lump sum and the officers holding their positions at the discretion of the Sheriff or Marshal.

At 12 the House took a recess till 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Consideration of the Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole, Mr. J. Walker in chair.

MAKAWAO.

Salary of Deputy Sheriff passed at \$125.

Salaries of police: One at \$50, and seven at \$30. Passed.

MOLOKAI.

One Deputy Sheriff at \$60. Passed.

Six policeman at \$25. Passed.

Mr. Kamakele moved that two more constables be appointed at \$30 each.

Mr. W. Smith stated that during the past two years there were but four constables, and eight are asked for. He could not see what in the name of common sense they were required for.

Governor Dominis stated that he wished to do away with some of the unpaid policemen.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Kupuhea moved that it pass one policeman at \$30.

LANAI.

One policeman at \$20. Passed.

Mr. Kaulukou moved to insert another item of one policeman at \$15.

Mr. W. O. Smith said there were four unpaid policemen on the island. It is a peaceful, quiet island, and does not require any policemen.

Motion lost.

KAUAI.

One Deputy Sheriff at \$80 a month.

Mr. Kalua moved it pass at \$125. He considered him an efficient officer, and one who makes the circuit.

Mr. Kaulukou was not in favor of giving the present incumbent \$125. His name is Deverill; but on account of his disagreeable manner, more especially when addressing any person; he is nicknamed "Devil."

Mr. Palohau said it is true he is rather abrupt in his manner, but he is a very efficient officer. He frequently acts as interpreter in the Courts, and also as clerk to the Sheriffs. He moved it pass at \$100 a month.

Mr. Dole said he knew the incumbent to be an efficient officer, and he supported the motion of the Hon. Member for Hanalei.

Mr. Kaee moved it pass at \$90. Lost.

Item passed at \$80, as recommended by the committee.

Five Deputy Sheriffs at \$50.

Governor Kanoa moved the items be separated for each district—one at Lihue at \$70.

The second deputy at Lihue, \$50. Passed.

Committee rose at 3:55 P. M.

The President intimated to the Assembly that he had received a communication from the Captain of the Honolulu Rifles, inviting the members to a luau at the late residence of Mrs. Long in Paoa Valley.

The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the receipt and return the thanks of the Assembly.

At 3:55 P. M., the House adjourned until 10 A. M. Wednesday.

EIGHTY-FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, August 13.

The House met at 10 A. M.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Dole presented a report of the Judiciary Committee on an Act to amend Chapter 1137, Civil Code, relating to jury trials. Report adopted and Act read a second time by its title, and third reading fixed for Saturday.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Walker in the chair, for consideration of the Appropriation Bill.

Police items for the Island of Kauai were resumed.

Deputy Sheriff for Koloa was voted \$60 a month.

Deputy Sheriff for Waimea, \$50.

Deputy Sheriff for Kawaihau, \$60.

Deputy Sheriff for Hanalei, \$60.

Five police at \$20 a month (Committee report). Carried.

Six police at \$25. Amended to five at \$25.

Nine police at \$20. Amended to ten at \$20.

STREET LAMPS.

Street lamps, \$10,000.

Mr. Kaulukou said that was not enough for Honolulu alone, apart from the needs of other towns. He moved to increase the item to \$38,000.

Mr. Dole said that Honolulu was better lighted than ever before, and a great improvement had been effected within recent years. As to light being a preventative of crime, no Government would think of lighting country roads with that object.

Mr. W. O. Smith argued that the country could not afford the expense of thorough lighting of the streets at present.

Mr. Hitchcock advocated the necessity of more light in Hilo and Wailuku, and moved an addition of \$1,000 to the item for that purpose.

The Attorney-General said there was nothing inconsistent with His Majesty's message calling for retrenchment in a proper expenditure for roads and bridges, street lighting, etc. He disclaimed motives of helping a friend in his advocacy of more light. For once he was inclined to say that the press was right in clamoring for an extended system of lighting. At the present cost of \$45 per lamp per annum, sixty needed lamps would require about \$6,000. A total appropriation of \$16,000 would, he calculated, cover the necessary increase in Honolulu, and the lights needed in other towns. He therefore moved to make the item \$16,000.

Mr. Hitchcock withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Pilpo considered it was better to walk in darkness a little longer than to go into debt for light. The Government had to pay \$80,000 in September on account of debt. Ministers and representatives were equally responsible for the increase in appropriations, which he had opposed.

The item passed at \$16,000.

The Select Committee recommended the disbandment of the armed force, and the sale of horses and equipments, and the appropriation of \$5,000 to meet liabilities.

Mr. W. O. Smith asked the Attorney-General why the horses and equipments were not sold. Last night he had been summoned from his residence to quell a

serious disturbance, in which a mounted policeman, while drunk, threatened his family and neighborhood with his carbine.

The Attorney-General said he had no right to sell the property until the House so instructed him.

Mr. Kaulukou moved that five horses be retained and transferred to the regular police service.

Mr. Dole opposed the amendment, as no appropriation had been made for mounted police.

Mr. Kaulukou said that difficulty was met, and advocated the furnishing of the police with a "Black Maria" wagon as well as horses.

Mr. Nawahi moved that five horses be placed at the disposal of district magistrates.

The Chairman ruled that only the appropriation of the money asked by the Committee was before the House.

The item of \$5,000 to cover mounted police liabilities passed.

Mr. Dole moved that the committee, when it rises, recommend the House to order the sale of mounted police property.

Mr. Cleghorn spoke in favor of retaining some of the horses for the use of the regular police.

Mr. W. O. Smith suggested that it would be better to sell the horses that were unsuitable for regular police service, and buy others that were adapted to the work. He furthermore thought it would be more advantageous to have policemen billeted in suburban districts than to have them sent there when wanted.

Mr. Dole's motion was carried.

At noon the committee rose and reported progress, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Richardson tendered a verbal report of the minority of the committee on \$1,800 be appropriated for repairs.

Upon Mr. Rowell moving to adopt the minority report,

Mr. Kaulukou rose to the point of order that a verbal report was inadmissible.

The Chair ruled that it would require a two-thirds vote to accept a verbal report.

The question was put to accept and negative, and the minority was directed to submit its report in writing.

Third reading of a bill to facilitate the acquiring and settlement of homesteads.

Consideration of an Act to make further and better provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals was resumed.

Mr. Hitchcock moved to strike out of Section 4 the provision for taking vehicles into custody which have been used in conveying animals in a cruel manner. Carried.

Section 5, making cruel acts, or their aiding and abetting a misdemeanor. Passed.

Section 6, making it a misdemeanor to sell horses or other animals affected with glanders or farcy. Passed.

Section 6, providing for the killing of animals so diseased, was, on motion of Mr. W. O. Smith struck out, as provision already exists in the law for that object.

Section 8 gives power of arrest to officers of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Mr. W. O. Smith moved it pass at Section 7, believing that there was little or no danger of abuses arising under the provision.

Mr. Walker reminded the Assembly that other countries gave such societies the privilege here asked, and urged the necessity of measures to suppress cruelty to animals throughout the Islands.

Mr. Nakaleka ventured to demonstrate that the section contravened the Penal Code, which prescribed who had the powers of arrest.

Further discussion was arrested by a motion being carried at 12:30 P. M. to take a recess until 2:30 P. M.

EIGHTY-SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, August 14, 1884.

The House met at 10 A. M.

Minutes of the previous day were read and approved.

Dr. J. Mott Smith, from the Select Committee to which was referred the matter of subsidies for oceanic telegraph cables, reported a bill for that purpose. The report was as follows:

Hon. Godfrey Rhodes, President of the Legislative Assembly.—Your committee, to whom was referred a report of His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the matter of ocean telegraphy, beg to report:

That certain letters have been submitted to your committee, received by the Government of Australia, from which it appears that an "Australian Cable Syndicate" has been formed, whose object is the laying of an ocean cable from Brisbane to San Francisco.

Certain proposals are made on the guaranty of subsidies to be given by this Government for connecting Brisbane with Honolulu, and Honolulu with San Francisco, and also for connecting the various islands of this group. The parties also engage to maintain the cables in working order, to accept a fixed rate for messages, and bear all losses which may happen through breaks or other accidents.

It appears that the project of the syndicate depends upon the success which may attend their negotiations with the several Governments whose territory will be connected by the proposed cables, all of whom,

it is expected, will join, in proportion to their population and wealth, in subsidizing and promoting the project, and contributing to its realization.

It does not appear probable to your committee that a cable will be laid between San Francisco and Honolulu, except it shall be laid as a part of cables which shall be laid to connect San Francisco with Australia to the southward, or with Asia to the westward. Hence, whatever steps we may take to promote or encourage a cable hence to San Francisco, and to hasten the time when such connection may be established, must have reference to negotiations with those foreign cable companies which are proposing to connect Australia and Asia with the coasts of the United States.

The concession asked for by the "Australia Cable Syndicate" does not appear to include the exclusive privilege of landing cables on these islands. Such a privilege your committee think it not wise to concede to any company.

The concessions desired are for the payment of an annual subsidy for a term of years.

The amounts named appear to your committee to be much larger than the resources of the Kingdom will justify being insured, or which ought to be placed upon the revenue as an expenditure at present.

It is desirable, however, that some fixed and reasonable policy should be assumed, and that power should be granted to the Government to communicate the same to those persons who are engaged in promoting the laying of cables in the ocean. If whatever we can do, or are ready to do, in order to put Honolulu in cable communication with other countries can be formulated and made known it will have its influence in bringing about the desired result.

Your committee submit this proposition, that the Government be authorized to offer to any cable company, who, being responsible parties, shall connect these Islands with other countries, and particularly with San Francisco, an annual subsidy of \$20,000, for a period of 15 years. This subsidy to be granted only when conditions shall have been made as to reasonable charges for messages; for maintaining the line in working order, and giving reasonable facilities to our people in the employment of the line.

Your committee have drawn up an Act "for the encouragement of ocean cables," which provides for a subsidy, and also empowers the Government to act on the premises. The Bill is herewith presented with this report to the consideration of the Assembly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Legislative Chamber, Honolulu, August 12th, 1884.

J. Mott Smith, W. E. Rowell, William O. Smith, C. R. Bishop, Special Committee.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to a third reading next Monday.

Mr. Richardson submitted a report from the minority of a select committee, recommending that \$1,800 be inserted in the Appropriation Bill for repairs of the King's stables, instead of \$18,000 for the erection of a new stable, etc., for the King. Tabled, for consideration with the Appropriation Bill.

The Attorney-General, in compliance with a resolution, reported a list of sixty leases of Government lands which are voidable.

The House ordered that the Secretary of the House permit the reporters to copy the report for publication.

The Attorney-General says the sixty leases are voidable, provided the expression of the Legislature in the Act of 1876, "excepting lands and portions of land of less than \$300 in value," is to be construed as excepting lands of that value, and not of the value of annual rental of \$300. That the first construction is correct, and therefore said leases are voidable. The same reason exists for declaring all extensions of leases, unless such extensions were made in pursuance of the original lease as voidable. Of these extensions, several were granted subject to certain conditions, requiring expenditures for the permanent improvement of the land leased, and of such are the extension of the leases under inquiry. If such extensions have been made in good faith, the amount expended would have to be restored upon the cancellation of the extensions. He presented a list of all the leases that are voidable, but expressed an unwillingness to vouch for the correctness of the entire list.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ahole moved to increase the pay of the messenger to \$4.50 per day, and that of the janitor to \$4 per day. They each heretofore have received \$3 per day. Agreed to.

Mr. Richardson moved the appointment of a committee to announce to the King that the House would be ready for adjournment *sine die* on Saturday, August 23d. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Richardson, Hitchcock, Dole, Judd, and Cleghorn, as such committee.

Mr. Dole read for the first time a bill to amend Section 1280 of the Civil Code, so as to require the losing party in all Court trials to pay the fees of witnesses and jurors. Read a second time, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Cleghorn presented a petition from the Hawaiian Agricultural Society for aid. Tabled.

The consideration of the Appropriation